BRITISH COLUMBIA | BCStats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca Issue: 11-31 August 5, 2011

- **BC jobless rate remains at 7.3% in July**
- **Building permit values rise 9.9% in June**
- **Shipping activity at Port Metro Vancouver drops 7.1% in 2009**

Labour Force

- **British Columbia's unemployment rate held firm at 7.3% (*seasonally adjusted*) in July, as a slight rise in employment (+0.2%) was offset by an increase in the size of the labour force (+0.3%).** Employment gains were realized entirely by women aged 15 years and older (+0.5%) as male employment edged lower (-0.1%). However, this increase in female employment was in part-time jobs (+3.0%) as full-time employment among women slid back (-0.6%).

  Among BC's major urban centres, Victoria registered a substantial increase in employment (+1.2%), with a slight rise recorded in Vancouver (+0.3%). Employment in Abbotsford-Mission remained virtually unchanged, while Kelowna posted a significant decline (-1.9%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Goods sector employment slumped heavily (-3.3% *seasonally adjusted*) in July, with all five major industry groups in the sector posting employment losses.** Natural resources[1] led the race to the bottom, shedding more than a tenth (-10.4%) of its workforce and surrendering most of the gains made in recent months. Employment in agriculture also fell sharply (-7.2%), marking the sixth time in seven months that the industry has recorded job losses. The goods sector's largest employers, manufacturing (-3.6%) and construction (-1.0%) also registered workforce contractions in July.

  A rise in service sector employment (+1.1%) was ushered in by a substantial jump (+7.0%) in the number of people working in professional, scientific & technical services. Other industries posting significant increases included education (+4.6%), accommodation & food (+4.3%) and "other" (+4.4%) services. However, chipping away at these gains were job losses in public administration (-3.8%), transportation & warehousing (-2.3%), health care & social assistance (-1.6%) and finance, insurance & real estate (-1.1%).

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **At the regional level, unemployment rates in July ranged from 4.4% in Northeast (*unadjusted 3-month moving average*) to 8.6% in Kootenay.** Marking a seventh consecutive monthly increase, employment in North Coast/Nechako soared (+8.8%) in July. Gains were also made in Mainland/Southwest (+1.9%) and Thompson/Okanagan (+1.0%). In Northeast, employment growth stalled, bringing an end to a three-month-long upward trend. However, Kootenay (-1.7%), Cariboo (-1.8%) and Vancouver Island/Coast (-3.1%) all posted job losses. In a mirror image of the situation in North Coast/Nechako, employment in Vancouver Island/Coast has failed to expand so far in 2011. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **After three straight monthly increases, growth in employment at the national level stalled in July.** Coupled with a slightly smaller labour force (-0.2% *seasonally adjusted*),

[1] Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying and oil & gas extraction.

Report Education and Health - An Analysis of Regions of British Columbia: Part 4 - Vancouver Island Health

Did you know...

Roughly one in five (19%) BC households reported buying camping and/or picnic equipment in 2009, the second highest in Canada after Alberta (23%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending

this brought the country's unemployment rate down to 7.2%. Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.7%) and Alberta (+0.6%) topped the list of provinces making employment gains in July, offsetting job losses in New Brunswick (-0.4%), Ontario (-0.3%) and Nova Scotia (-0.3%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

The Economy

- **The value of building permits issued by municipal authorities across British Columbia advanced 9.9% (*seasonally adjusted*) in June.** While commercial building intentions fell nearly one-fifth (-19.7%), the value of residential permits jumped by roughly one-third (+32.6%), particularly for multi-family dwellings. Nationally, permit values were up 2.1% in June boosted by increases in permits issued in BC (+9.9%) and Ontario (+6.3%).

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Year-to-date, the value of building permits issued in British Columbia was up slightly (+1.9%) in June.** Building intentions in Nechako (-49.9%), Cariboo (-33.8%), Kootenay (-21.2%), Thompson-Okanagan (-15.8%) and Vancouver Island/Coast (-10.8%) slipped at double-digit levels. However, these slowdowns were offset by increases in North Coast (+63.4%), Mainland/Southwest (+11.8%) and Northeast (+2.9%).

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

Shipping

- **Port Metro Vancouver keenly felt the effects of the recession, registering a 7.1% drop in tonnage handled in 2009.** Despite substantial increases in the volume of grain (+36.1%) and crude petroleum (+72.6%) shipped through Vancouver, total shipments were down as a result of a slowdown in most remaining commodities. Notable among these were potash (-63.9%), logs (-34.8%) and coal (-6.8%). Port Metro Vancouver is the country's busiest port, accounting for just over one-fifth (22%) of total shipping activity in Canada in 2009.

Marine shipping activity at the Port of Prince Rupert rose 14.0%, largely driven by higher volumes of grain (+34.4%). Port Alberni (-12.4%) and the Port of Nanaimo (-20.0%), on the other hand, both handled smaller volumes in 2009. *Data Source: SC Cat no. 54-205-X*

Generational Change

- **Timing of major life events for young adults (aged 20 to 29) has shifted significantly from one generation to the next.**[2] Nearly half (48%) of late baby boomers (born 1956 to 1966) in 1986 were married or living in a common-law relationship. This proportion fell to 37% by 1998 for those in Generation X (born 1969 to 1978) and then to just 33% in 2010 for Generation Y (born 1981 to 1990). Not surprisingly, this delay in forming relationships is correlated with a postponement of parenthood. In 1986, 29% of late baby boomers had at least one child, but in 2010 just 19% of Generation Y's young adults were parents.

  The percentage of young adults living at home with their parents has also seen a significant generational shift. In 1986, just over one-quarter (28%) of late baby boomers were living with their parents, increasing only slightly (31%) by 1998 for Generation X. By 2010, however, the proportion of young adults in Generation Y living with their parents had soared to just over one-half (51%).

  Religious affiliation has dropped off significantly among young adults across the generations. Only 14% of late baby boomers reported having no religion in 1986, a share that jumped to more than one-third (35%) of Generation Y in 2010.

  Data Source: SC Cat no. 11-008-X

Infoline Issue: 11-31
August 5, 2011

[2] Those born between each generation are excluded in order to maintain the age cohort (20 to 29 year olds) for each of the survey years 1986, 1998 and 2010.

Infoline Report

Author: Zhila Kashaninia
250-356-7870 Zhila.Kashaninia@gov.bc.ca

Education and Health – An Analysis of Regions of British Columbia: Part 4 – Vancouver Island Health

Research has shown that the health and well-being of individuals is closely associated with their education levels. Education is considered to be important since it also determines the level of employment and income of individuals. Research in Canada, United States, and other countries supports the findings that lower education leads to lower levels of general health resulting in lower levels of life expectancy and higher incidence of hospitalization and mortality from a number of diseases and conditions. Furthermore, those with lower levels of education are less likely to exercise, eat well, and practice preventive care.

(Mustard et al., 1997; Cutler & Lleres-Muney, 2006)

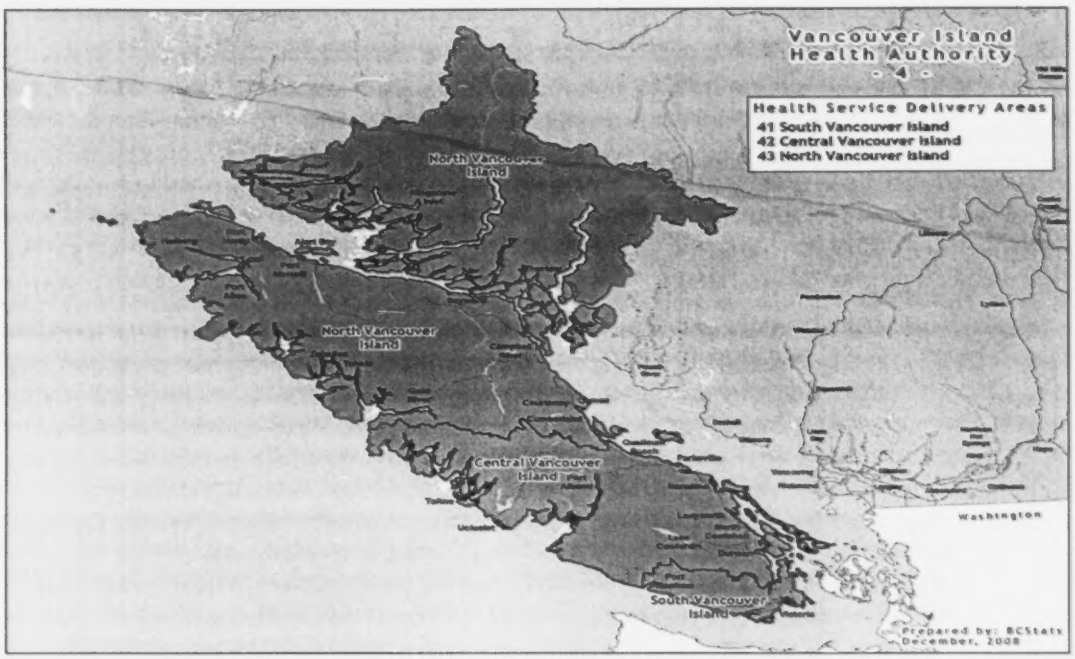
Following the previous reports on Interior, Fraser, and Vancouver Coastal Health, this report will be the fourth in the series which will examine selected education and health indicators from the BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles and Indicator Program for Vancouver Island and its corresponding health service delivery areas (HSDAs) and local health areas (LHAs) in the province. A comparative analysis between health authorities and BC in general will also be included. For a complete list of other health authority profiles and other geographic areas please see:

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/choose.asp

Vancouver Island

Vancouver Island covers approximately 56,292 square kilometres (6.1% of BC). The Health Authority is divided into three HSDAs: South Vancouver Island, Central Vancouver Island and North Vancouver Island. Each of these HSDAs includes a number of smaller communities called Local Health Areas (LHAs). A complete list of these LHAs is provided in the following table.

Vancouver Island		
South Vancouver Island	**Central Vancouver Island**	**North Vancouver Island**
Greater Victoria Sooke Saanich Gulf Islands	Cowichan Lake Cowichan Ladysmith Nanaimo Qualicum Alberni	Courtenay Campbell River Vancouver Island West Vancouver Island North



Profile

Approximately 758,000 people (16.7% of total BC population) live on Vancouver Island. The highest percentage of population resides in Saanich, Nanaimo and Victoria. Close to 56 percent of the population of Vancouver Island is between ages of 25 and 64 and close to 17 percent of the population is less than 18 years of age. Approximately 18 percent of Vancouver Island population is over 65 years of age. According to 2006 Census, 7.2 percent of the population in Vancouver Island identified themselves as visible minorities while close to 6 percent of the population considered themselves to be Aboriginal. From 2007 to 2009, 6,784 new immigrants arrived on Vancouver Island (5.5% of total BC Immigrant arrivals). Close to 68 percent of the immigrant population in Vancouver Island was between 25 and 64 years of age and close to 21 percent was under 18 years of age.

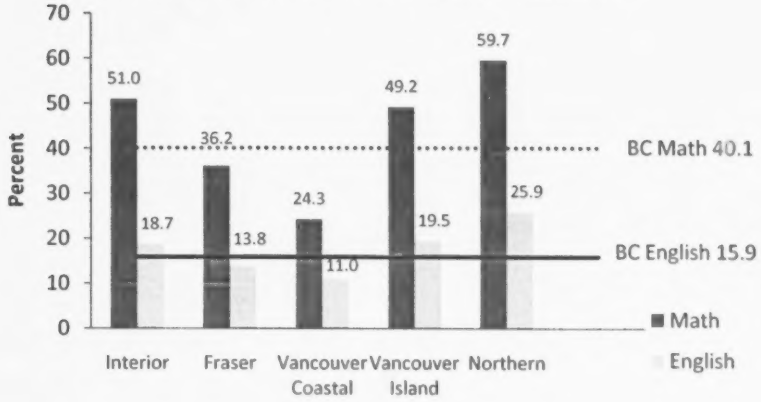
Education

Provincial Exams

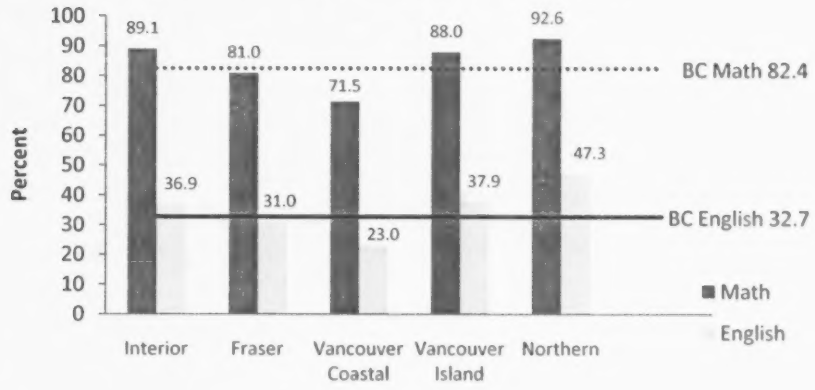
Between 2007/08-2009/10, 49.2 percent of all Grade 10 students in Vancouver Island did not complete their Math provincial exams and 19.5 percent of the students did not complete their English provincial exams. Both these rates were above provincial rates of 40.1 percent and 15.9 percent respectively. The same pattern was also true for Grade 12 provincial exams with 88.0 percent of students not completing their Math exams and nearly 38 percent of students not completing their English exams. The non-completion rates for BC for these exams were 82.4 and 32.7 percent respectively. Of the three HSDAs in Vancouver Island, North Vancouver Island had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 10 Math exams (55.3 percent) and Central Vancouver Island had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 10 English exams (22.6 percent). These rates were

higher than the Vancouver Island average. Central Vancouver Island also had the highest non-completion rates for Grade 12 Math exams (92.1) while North Vancouver Island had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 12 English exams (40.8 percent). As with the Grade 10 exams, these rates were higher than the Vancouver Island average.

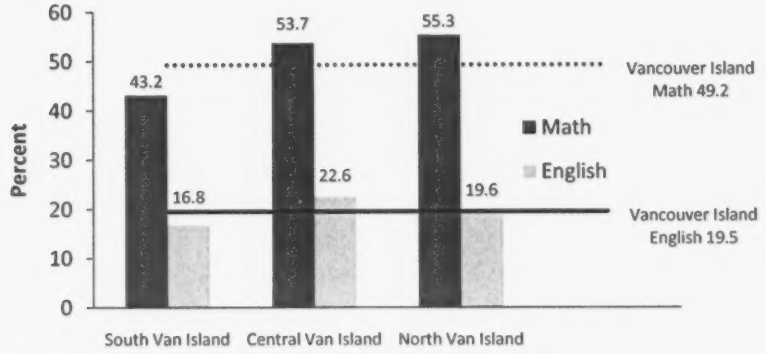
Grade 10 Provincial Exam Non-Completion Rate, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



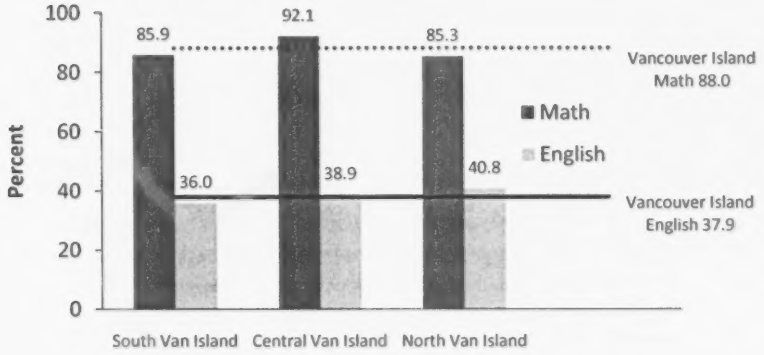
Grade 12 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



Grade 10 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Vancouver Island and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2007/08-2009/10

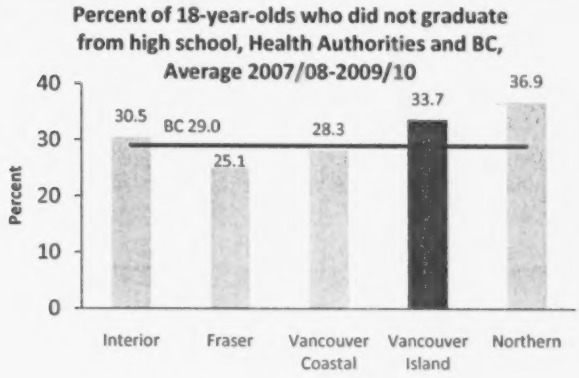


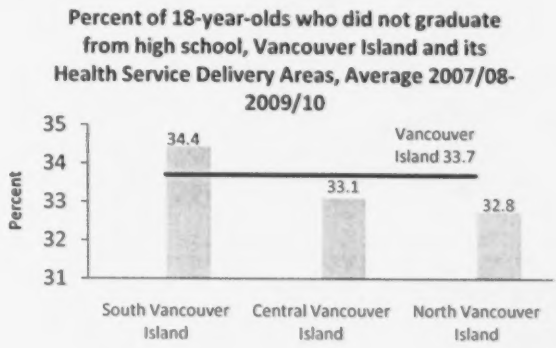
Grade 12 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Vancouver Island and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2007/08-2009/10

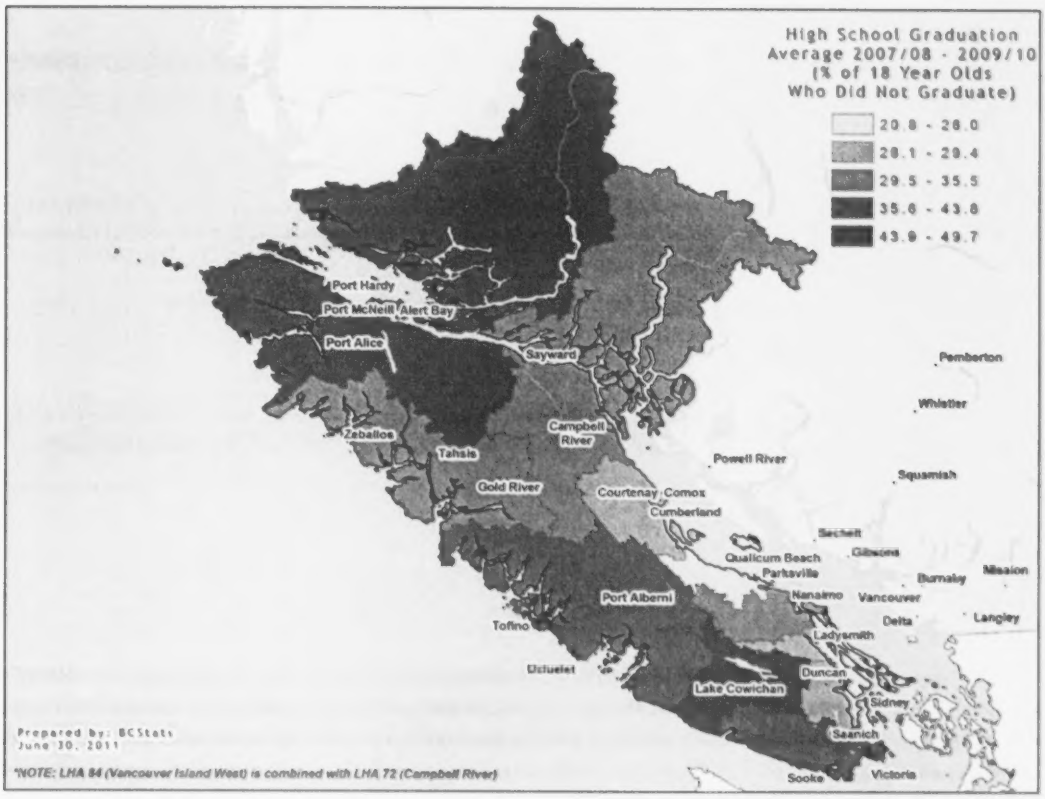


High School Graduation

Between 2007/2008-2009/2010, an average of 33.7 percent of 18-year-olds in Vancouver Island did not graduate from high school, the second highest non-graduation rate in the province after Northern Health. The average provincial rate was 29.0 percent. All the three HSDAs in Vancouver Island had similar non-graduation rates with South Vancouver Island having the highest rate at 34.4 percent. Central Vancouver Island and North Vancouver Island were closely behind at 33.1 percent and 32.8 percent respectively. The map of LHAs also shows that a number of LHAs in Central and North Vancouver Island had the significantly higher rates of non-graduations compared to the rest of the region and the provincial average.


Percent of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from high school, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2007/08-2009/10
Percent
40
30
20
10
0
30.5
BC 29.0
25.1
28.3
33.7
36.9
Interior
Fraser
Vancouver Coastal
Vancouver Island
Northern

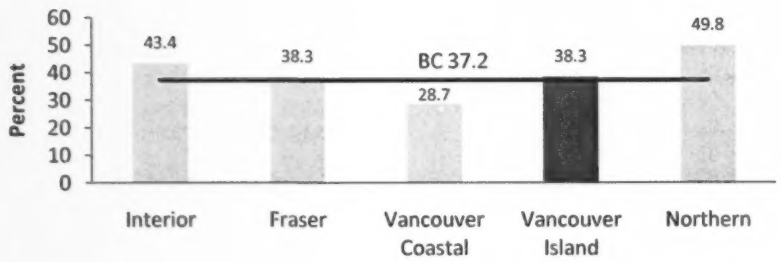

Percent of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from high school, Vancouver Island and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2007/08-2009/10
Percent
35
34
33
32
31
34.4
Vancouver Island 33.7
33.1
32.8
South Vancouver Island
Central Vancouver Island
North Vancouver Island


High School Graduation Average 2007/08 - 2009/10 (% of 18 Year Olds Who Did Not Graduate)
20.8 - 28.0
28.1 - 29.4
29.5 - 35.5
35.6 - 43.8
43.9 - 49.7
Port Hardy
Port McNeill
Alert Bay
Port Alice
Sayward
Zeballos
Tahsis
Campbell River
Gold River
Courtenay
Comox
Cumberland
Powell River
Pemberton
Whistler
Squamish
Sechelt
Gibsons
Qualicum Beach
Parksville
Burnaby
Mission
Nanaimo
Vancouver
Port Alberni
Delta
Langley
Tofino
Ladysmith
Ucluelet
Duncan
Lake Cowichan
Sidney
Saanich
Sooke
Victoria
Prepared by: BCStats
June 30, 2011
*NOTE: LHA 84 (Vancouver Island West) is combined with LHA 72 (Campbell River)

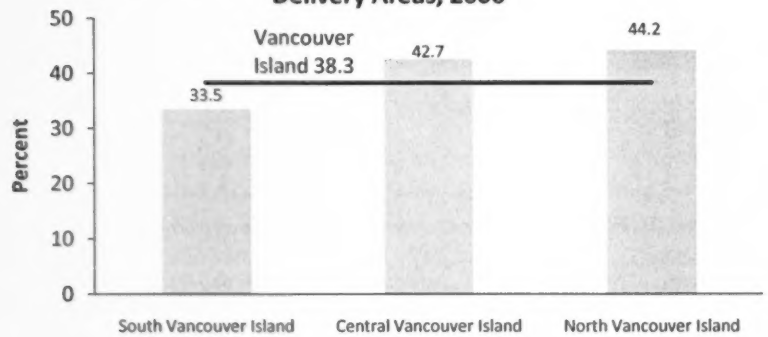
Post-Secondary Education

Based on 2006 Census, 38.3 percent of the population between 25-54 years of age on Vancouver Island did not have post-secondary credentials. This rate was slightly higher than the provincial rate of 37.2 percent. Among the HSDAs on Vancouver Island, North Vancouver Island had the highest population (age 25-54) with no post-secondary credentials at 44.2 percent with Central Vancouver Island not far behind at 42.7 percent. Both these areas had a higher rate than the Vancouver Island and the Provincial average. South Vancouver Island's rate was 33.5 percent.

Percent of Population 25-54 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Health Authorities and BC, 2006



Percent of Population age 25-54 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Vancouver Island and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2006

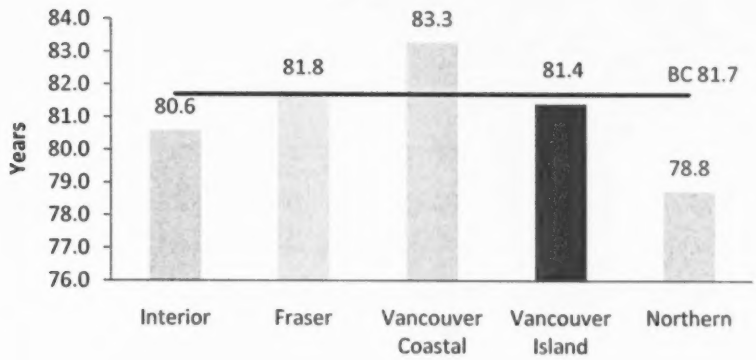


Health

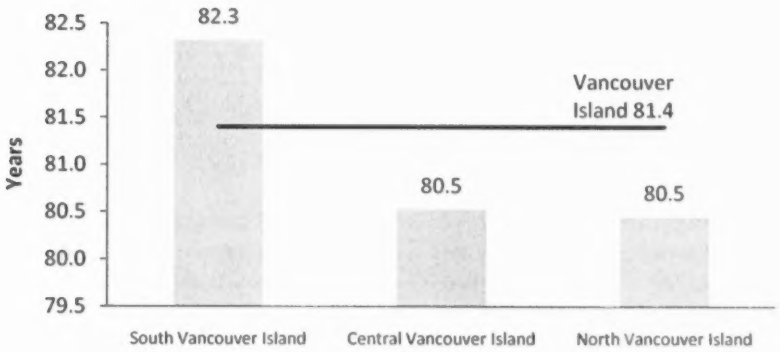
Life Expectancy

The 5-year average life expectancy for 2006-2010 for Vancouver Island was 81.4 years. The provincial life expectancy average was 81.7 years. Of all the three HSDAs in Vancouver Island, South Vancouver Island had the highest life expectancy at 82.3 years which was slightly higher than Vancouver Island and the provincial average. Central Vancouver Island and North Vancouver Island had the same rate of life expectancy at 80.5 years.

Life Expectancy, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2006-2010



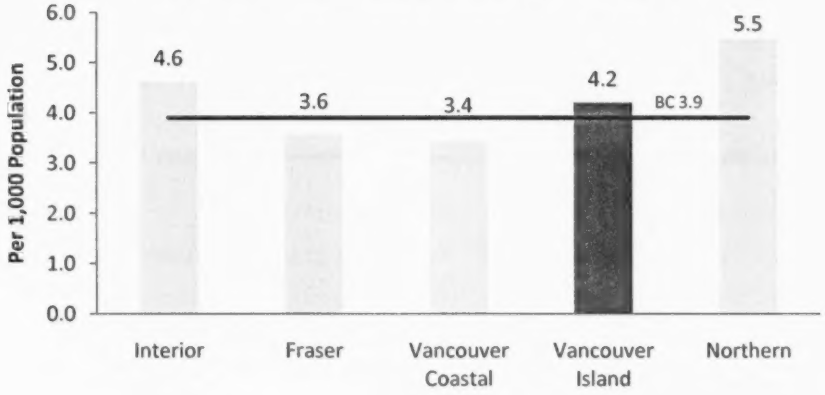
Life Expectancy, Vancouver Island and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2006-2010



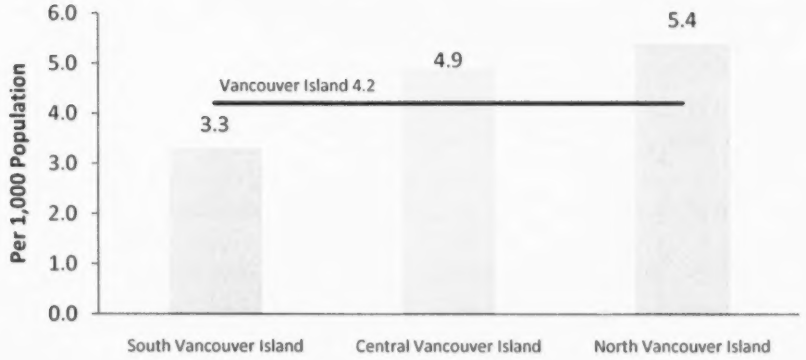
Potential Years of Life Lost

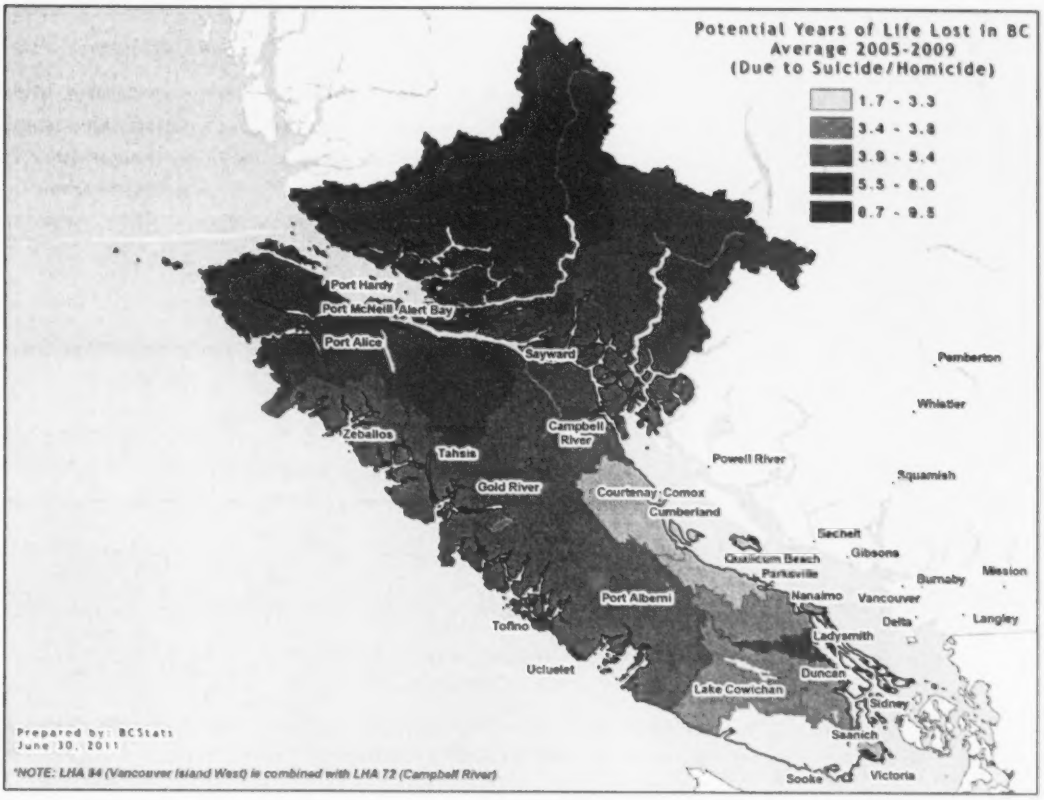
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) refers to the number of years of life lost before an individual reaches a specified age (75 years). The 5-year average rate of PYLL rate due to homicides and suicides for Vancouver Island was 4.2 per 1,000. The BC average was 3.9 per 1,000. Of the three HSDAs, North Vancouver Island had the highest PYLL rate due to homicides and suicides at 5.4 per 1,000. This rate was higher than Vancouver Island and the provincial average. South Vancouver Island had the lowest rate at 3.3 per 1,000. The map of LHAs also illustrates that the highest rates of PYLLs due to homicides and suicides were located in Central and North Vancouver Island. The highest rates of PYLL due to homicides and suicides were seen in Ladysmith (9.5 per 1,000) and Vancouver Island North (9.2 per 1,000).

Potential Years of Life Lost Due to Homicide/Suicide, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2005-2009



Potential Years of Life Lost Due to Homicide/Suicide, Vancouver Island and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2005-2009

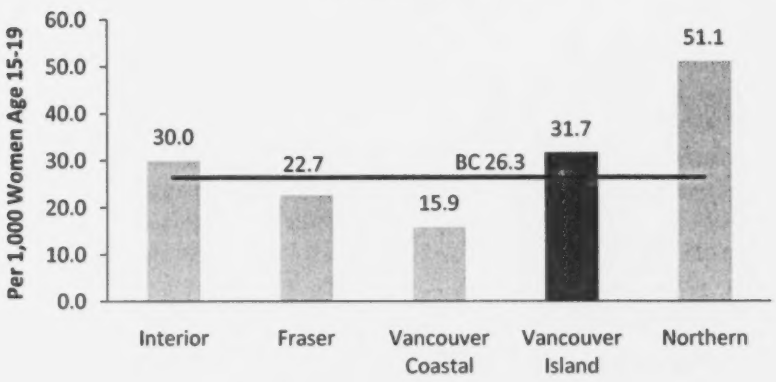




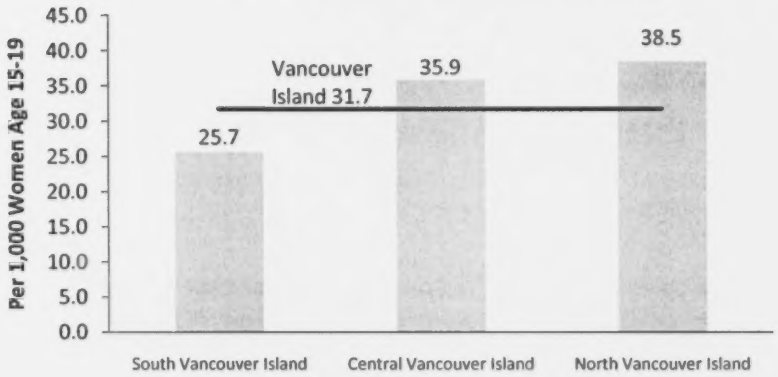
Teen Pregnancy

Teen Pregnancy refers to births given by mothers who are between ages of 15 and 19. Teen pregnancies are unplanned and can negatively impact the health and well-being of the mother and child during pregnancy, at birth, and later on in life. The 3-year average of teen pregnancy for 2007-2009 was 31.7 per 1,000 women age 15-19 for Vancouver Island. This rate was the second highest rate in the province after Northern Health and was also considerably higher than the provincial average of 26.3 per 1,000. The HSDA with the highest rate of teen pregnancies was North Vancouver Island at 38.5 per 1,000. This rate was much higher than the Vancouver Island and the BC average. South Vancouver Island had the lowest rate at 25.7 per 1,000.

Teen Pregnancies, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2007-2009



Teen Pregnancies, Vancouver Island and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2007-2009



Conclusion

A number of research studies in Canada, United States and other countries have shown a close association between educational attainments and health. The study of selected education and health indicators in Vancouver Island showed that areas with lower levels of provincial exam completions, graduation rates, and post-secondary credentials also had lower life expectancy, higher PYLLs due to homicide/suicide and higher rates of teen pregnancies. Further study and research is needed to determine the causes of such disparities.

Infoline

August 5, 2011
Issue 11–31

Email transmission information service from BC Stats

also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca or choose RSS

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Apr 1/2011	% change on one year ago
BC	4,563.3	1.1
Canada	34,349.2	1.1
GDP and INCOME (Released Nov 4)		
(BC - at market prices)	2009	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	191,006	-3.4
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	161,851	-1.8
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	36,287	-3.5
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	25,374	-1.9
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - May 2011	3,052	-3.9
Merchandise Exports - May 2011	2,733	12.6
Retail Sales - May 2011	4,921	-0.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on one year ago	12-month avg % change
(all items - Jun 2011)		
BC	2.7	2.3
Vancouver	2.6	2.5
Victoria	2.6	2.1
Canada	3.1	2.5
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Jul 2011	prev. month
Jobs Created (-Lost) - BC	5.4	
Labour Force - BC	2,453.3	0.3
Employed - BC	2,274.1	0.2
Unemployed - BC	179.2	1.0
		Jun 2011
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	7.3	7.3
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	7.2	7.4
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Aug 3/2011	Aug 4/2010
Prime Business Rate	3.00	2.75
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.50	3.50
- 5 year	5.39	5.79
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Aug 3/2011	Aug 4/2010
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	0.9634	1.0185
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	1.0389	0.9827
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jul 2011	one year ago
BC	834.14	1.4
Canada	833.73	1.9

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Socio-Economic Profiles & Indices, 2010

The regional socio-economic profiles present data in tables and charts on population, economic hardship, labour market, education, crime, health, immigrants, and risk factors for children and youth. The socio-economic indices summarize social and economic conditions over a wide variety of indicators into a single composite index. When viewed together, these indices provide a summary measure of the relative successes and challenges across regions of the province and provide policy makers with information that supports fact based decision-making when allocating budgetary resources.

The socio-economic profiles are available for various regions within the province, including: Development Regions, Regional Districts, Local Health Areas, College Regions, School Districts, Health Service Delivery Areas, Health Authorities, and custom geographies. The socio-economic indices are available for Regional Districts and Local Health Areas.

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/index.asp

BC Labour Market Outlook 2010-2020

The second annual Labour Market Outlook (2010-2020) report, featuring labour market supply and demand projections by occupation and region, is now available. Based on the BC Labour Market Scenario Model (undertaken by the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Innovation in partnership with BC Stats and the Ministry of Finance), this report provides projections of future job openings and potential labour market imbalances.

http://www.workbc.ca/docs/BCLMOutlook.pdf

Released this week by BC Stats

- Labour Force Statistics, July 2011
- Earnings & Employment Trends, July 2011

Next week

- Exports, June 2011

BC Stats, Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
Tel: 250-387-0327 Fax: 250-387-0380 Web: www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca E-mail: BC.Stats@gov.bc.ca